

Hittite shows three persons and two *numeri*, singular and plural. There are only two *tempora*, present and preterite. The present can render the future, and concluded anteriority can also be expressed by participial constructions (see 2.2.4.2.).

The two *modi* are indicative and imperative. It should be noted that prohibitive constructions are formed with the negation *lē*, with the verb in the indicative (see 2.4.4.1.). For the expression of modal conditions there is a particle construction with *man*, that can render *irrealis* and *potentialis* (see 2.4.5.). Finally, beside the active there is a medium (mediopassive) which can be reflexive or passive. *media tantum* occur, too.

Lit.: Friedrich 1960: 73 ff.; Eichner 1975; Oettinger 1979; Cowgill 1979; Oettinger 1992.

2.2.1.1. Present active

	<i>mi</i> - conjugation	<i>hi</i> - conjugation
1.sg.	- <i>mi</i>	- <i>hi</i>
2.sg.	- <i>ši</i>	- <i>ti</i>
3.sg.	- <i>zi</i>	- <i>i</i> ³¹
1.pl.	- <i>weni</i> ³² , - <i>wani</i>	
2.pl.	- <i>teni</i> , - <i>tani</i>	
3.pl.	- <i>anzi</i>	

1.a. 1.sg.pres.act. *mi*- conjugation: -*mi*

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14 *ki-nu-na-ya-wa-ra-an kar-ap-mi nu-wa-ra-an A-NA* ^DUTU ^{URU}PÚ-na

15 *AŠ-ŠUM* ^{LÚ}SANGA-UT-TIM *tī-it-ta-nu-mi*

³¹ With *hi*- verbs ending with -*ya*, -*i* disappears in the 3.sg. ending, e.g. *paršiya*- 'to crumble' : 3.sg.pres.act. *paršiya* (< **paršiyai*).

³² Beside /u/, /w/ is dissimilated to /m/. This is why verbs ending with °-*u*- show the 1.pl. -*meni*, e.g. *arnu*- 'to bring' : 1.pl.pres.act. *arnumeni*.